

Coburn	Hoke	Portman
Collins (GA)	Horn	Pryce
Combust	Hostettler	Quillen
Condit	Houghton	Quinn
Cooley	Hunter	Radanovich
Cox	Hutchinson	Ramstad
Cramer	Hyde	Regula
Crane	Inglis	Riggs
Crapo	Istook	Roberts
Cremeans	Johnson (CT)	Rogers
Cubin	Johnson, Sam	Rohrabacher
Cunningham	Jones	Ros-Lehtinen
Davis	Kasich	Roth
Deal	Kelly	Roukema
DeLay	Kim	Royce
Diaz-Balart	King	Salmon
Dickey	Kingston	Sanford
Dooley	Klug	Saxton
Doolittle	Knollenberg	Scarborough
Dornan	Kolbe	Schaefer
Dreier	LaHood	Schiff
Duncan	Largent	Seastrand
Dunn	Latham	Sensenbrenner
Ehlers	LaTourette	Shadegg
Ehrlich	Laughlin	Shaw
Emerson	Leach	Shays
English	Lewis (CA)	Shuster
Ensign	Lewis (KY)	Sisisky
Everett	Lightfoot	Skeen
Ewing	Lincoln	Skelton
Fawell	Linder	Smith (MI)
Fields (TX)	Livingston	Smith (NJ)
Flanagan	LoBiondo	Smith (TX)
Foley	Longley	Smith (WA)
Forbes	Lucas	Solomon
Fowler	Manzullo	Souder
Fox	Martini	Spence
Franks (CT)	McCarthy	Spratt
Franks (NJ)	McCollum	Stearns
Frelinghuysen	McCrery	Stenholm
Frisa	McDade	Stockman
Funderburk	McHugh	Stump
Galleghy	McInnis	Talent
Ganske	McKeon	Tanner
Gekas	Metcalf	Tate
Geren	Meyers	Tauzin
Gilchrest	Mica	Taylor (MS)
Gillmor	Miller (FL)	Taylor (NC)
Gilman	Minge	Thomas
Goodlatte	Molinari	Thornberry
Goodling	Montgomery	Thurman
Goss	Moorhead	Tiahrt
Graham	Moran	Torkildsen
Greenwood	Morella	Upton
Gunderson	Myers	Vucanovich
Gutknecht	Myrick	Waldholtz
Hall (TX)	Nethercutt	Walker
Hamilton	Neumann	Walsh
Hancock	Ney	Wamp
Hansen	Norwood	Watts (OK)
Harman	Nussle	Weldon (FL)
Hastert	Orton	Weldon (PA)
Hastings (WA)	Packard	Weller
Hayes	Parker	White
Hayworth	Paxon	Whitfield
Hefley	Payne (VA)	Wicker
Heineman	Peterson (MN)	Wolf
Herger	Petri	Young (AK)
Hilleary	Pickett	Young (FL)
Hobson	Pombo	Zeliff
Hoekstra	Porter	Zimmer

NOT VOTING—12

Bishop	Kennedy (RI)	Oxley
Fields (LA)	Lazio	Stark
Hoyer	McIntosh	Wilson
Kennedy (MA)	Neal	Wise

So the amendment was not agreed to.
After some further time,

11.24 RECORDED VOTE

A recorded vote by electronic device was ordered in the Committee of the Whole on the following amendments en bloc submitted by Mr. OWENS:

In section 301(2), in the matter proposed to be added as a new section 422 to the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, strike “or” after the semicolon at the end of paragraph (6), strike the period at the end of paragraph (7) and inset “; or”, and at the end add the following new paragraph:

“(8) provides for protection of the health of individuals with disabilities.

In section 4, strike “or” after the semicolon at the end of paragraph (6), strike the

period at the end of paragraph (7) and insert “; or”, and after paragraph (7) add the following:

(8) provides for protection of the health of individuals with disabilities.

It was decided in the } Yeas 149
negative } Nays 275

11.25 [Roll No. 36]

AYES—149

Abercrombie	Gephardt	Obey
Ackerman	Gibbons	Olver
Baldacci	Gonzalez	Owens
Barcia	Gordon	Pallone
Becerra	Green	Pastor
Beilenson	Gutierrez	Payne (NJ)
Bentsen	Hall (OH)	Pelosi
Berman	Hastings (FL)	Poshard
Boniior	Hilliard	Rahall
Borski	Hinchey	Rangel
Brown (CA)	Holden	Reed
Brown (FL)	Hoyer	Reynolds
Brown (OH)	Jackson-Lee	Richardson
Bryant (TX)	Jefferson	Rivers
Cardin	Johnson, E. B.	Rose
Clay	Johnston	Roybal-Allard
Clayton	Kaptur	Rush
Clement	Kennelly	Sabo
Clyburn	Kildee	Sanders
Coleman	Klink	Sawyer
Collins (IL)	LaFalce	Schroeder
Collins (MI)	Lantos	Scott
Conyers	Levin	Serrano
Costello	Lewis (GA)	Skaggs
Coyne	Lofgren	Slaughter
de la Garza	Lowe	Stark
DeFazio	Luther	Stokes
DeLauro	Maloney	Studds
Dellums	Manton	Stupak
Deutsch	Markey	Thompson
Dicks	Martinez	Thornton
Dingell	Mascara	Torres
Dixon	Matsui	Torricelli
Doggett	McCarthy	Towns
Doyle	McDermott	Traficant
Durbin	McHale	Tucker
Engel	McKinney	Velazquez
Eshoo	McNulty	Vento
Evans	Meehan	Volkmer
Farr	Meek	Ward
Fattah	Menendez	Waters
Fazio	Mfume	Watt (NC)
Filner	Miller (CA)	Waxman
Flake	Mineta	Williams
Foglietta	Mink	Wise
Ford	Moakley	Woolsey
Frank (MA)	Mollohan	Wyden
Frost	Murtha	Wynn
Furse	Nadler	Yates
Gejdenson	Oberstar	

NOES—275

Allard	Calvert	Ehlers
Andrews	Camp	Ehrlich
Archer	Canady	Emerson
Armey	Castle	English
Bachus	Chabot	Ensign
Baessler	Chambliss	Everett
Baker (CA)	Chapman	Ewing
Baker (LA)	Christensen	Fawell
Ballenger	Chrysler	Fields (TX)
Barr	Clinger	Flanagan
Barrett (NE)	Coble	Foley
Barrett (WI)	Coburn	Forbes
Bartlett	Collins (GA)	Fowler
Barton	Combust	Fox
Bass	Condit	Franks (CT)
Bateman	Cooley	Franks (NJ)
Bereuter	Cox	Frelinghuysen
Bevill	Cramer	Frisa
Bilbray	Crane	Funderburk
Bliley	Crapo	Galleghy
Blute	Cremeans	Ganske
Boehlert	Cubin	Geren
Boehner	Cunningham	Gilchrest
Bonilla	Danner	Gillmor
Bono	Davis	Gilman
Boucher	Deal	Goodlatte
Brewster	DeLay	Goodling
Browder	Diaz-Balart	Goss
Brownback	Dickey	Graham
Bryant (TN)	Dooley	Greenwood
Bunn	Doolittle	Gunderson
Bunning	Dornan	Gutknecht
Burr	Dreier	Hall (TX)
Burton	Duncan	Hamilton
Buyer	Dunn	Hancock
Callahan	Edwards	Hansen

Harman	McCrery	Scarborough
Hastert	McDade	Schaefer
Hastings (WA)	McHugh	Schiff
Hayes	McInnis	Schumer
Hayworth	McIntosh	Seastrand
Hefley	McKeon	Sensenbrenner
Hefner	Metcalf	Shadegg
Heineman	Meyers	Shaw
Herger	Mica	Shays
Hilleary	Miller (FL)	Shuster
Hobson	Minge	Sisisky
Hoekstra	Molinari	Skeen
Hoke	Montgomery	Skelton
Horn	Moorhead	Smith (MI)
Hostettler	Moran	Smith (NJ)
Houghton	Morella	Smith (TX)
Hunter	Myers	Smith (WA)
Hutchinson	Myrick	Solomon
Hyde	Nethercutt	Souder
Inglis	Neumann	Spence
Istook	Ney	Spratt
Jacobs	Norwood	Stearns
Johnson (CT)	Nussle	Stenholm
Johnson (SD)	Ortiz	Stockman
Johnson, Sam	Orton	Stump
Jones	Oxley	Talent
Kanjorski	Packard	Tanner
Kasich	Parker	Tate
Kelly	Paxon	Tauzin
Kim	Payne (VA)	Taylor (MS)
King	Peterson (FL)	Taylor (NC)
Kingston	Peterson (MN)	Tejeda
Klecza	Petri	Thomas
Klug	Pickett	Thornberry
Knollenberg	Pombo	Thurman
Kolbe	Pomeroy	Tiahrt
LaHood	Porter	Torkildsen
Largent	Portman	Upton
Latham	Pryce	Visclosky
LaTourette	Quillen	Vucanovich
Laughlin	Quinn	Waldholtz
Lazio	Radanovich	Walker
Leach	Ramstad	Walsh
Lewis (CA)	Regula	Wamp
Lewis (KY)	Riggs	Watts (OK)
Lightfoot	Roberts	Weldon (FL)
Lincoln	Roemer	Weldon (PA)
Linder	Rogers	Weller
Lipinski	Rohrabacher	White
Livingston	Ros-Lehtinen	Whitfield
LoBiondo	Roth	Wicker
Longley	Roukema	Wolf
Lucas	Royce	Young (FL)
Manzullo	Salmon	Zeliff
Martini	Sanford	Zimmer
McCollum	Saxton	

NOT VOTING—10

Bilirakis	Gekas	Wilson
Bishop	Kennedy (MA)	Young (AK)
Chenoweth	Kennedy (RI)	
Fields (LA)	Neal	

So the amendments en bloc were not agreed to.

After some further time,

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. COMBEST, assumed the Chair.

When Mr. EMERSON, Chairman, reported that the Committee, having had under consideration said bill, had come to no resolution thereon.

11.26 PROVIDING FOR THE
CONSIDERATION OF H. CON RES. 17 AND
H.J. RES. 1

Mr. SOLOMON, by direction of the Committee on Rules, reported (Rept. No. 104-4) the resolution (H. Res. 44) providing for the consideration of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 17) relating to the treatment of Social Security under any Constitutional amendment requiring a balanced budget and providing for consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 1) proposing a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

When said resolution and report were referred to the House Calendar and ordered printed.

¶11.27 RECESS—5:40 P.M.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. COMBEST, pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, declared the House in recess at 5 o'clock and 40 minutes p.m., until approximately 8:40 p.m.

¶11.28 AFTER RECESS—8:40 P.M.

The SPEAKER called the House to order.

¶11.29 JOINT SESSION TO RECEIVE A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The Sergeant at Arms announced the Vice President and Members of the Senate, who entered the Hall of the House and took seats assigned them, the Vice President taking the Chair to the right of the Speaker.

Whereupon, pursuant to House Concurrent Resolution 16, the SPEAKER called the joint session of the two Houses to order.

The SPEAKER announced the appointment of Messrs. ARMEY, DELAY, BOEHNER, COX, DICKEY, HUTCHINSON, GEPHARDT, BONIOR, FAZIO, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. THORNTON, and Mrs. LINCOLN, as members of the Committee on the part of the House to escort the President into the Hall of the House.

The Vice President announced the appointment of Messrs. DOLE, LOTT, COCHRAN, MACK, NICKLES, D'AMATO, THURMOND, INHOFE, THOMPSON, DASCHLE, FORD, MIKULSKI, KERRY, ROCKEFELLER, BREAU, REID, KERREY, and DORGAN, as members of the committee on the part of the Senate to escort the President into the Hall of the House.

The Sergeant at Arms announced the ambassadors, ministers, and charges d'affaires of foreign governments, who entered the Hall of the House and took seats assigned them.

The Sergeant at Arms announced the Chief Justice of the United States and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, who entered the Hall of the House and took seats assigned to them.

The Sergeant at Arms announced the Members of the President's Cabinet, who entered the Hall of the House and took seats assigned to them.

The President of the United States at 9 o'clock and 8 minutes p.m., escorted by the committees of the two Houses, entered the Hall of the House and, at the Clerk's desk, delivered the following message:

Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, Members of the 104th Congress, my fellow Americans. Again we are here in the sanctuary of democracy and once again our democracy has spoken. So let me begin by congratulating all of you here in the 104th Congress and congratulating you, Mr. Speaker. If we agree on nothing else tonight, we must agree that the American people certainly voted for change in 1992 and in 1994. As I look out at you, I know how some of you must have felt in 1992. I must say that in both years, we did not hear America singing, we heard America shouting. And now all of us, Republicans and Democrats alike, must say we hear

you. We will work together to earn the jobs you have given us. We are the keepers of the sacred trust, and we must be faithful to it in this new and very demanding era.

Over 200 years ago our founders changed the entire course of human history by joining together to create a new country based on a single powerful idea: We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights, and among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

It has fallen to every generation since then to preserve that idea, the American idea, and to deepen and expand its meaning in new and different times, to Lincoln and to his Congress, to preserve the union and to end slavery; to Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson to restrain the abuses and excesses of the Industrial Revolution, and to exert our leadership in the world; to Franklin Roosevelt, to fight the failure and pain of the Great Depression and to win our country's great struggle against fascism; and to all our presidents since, to fight the Cold War. Especially I recall two, who struggled to fight that Cold War in partnership with Congresses where the majority was of a different party. To Harry Truman, who summoned us to unparalleled prosperity at home and who built the architecture of the Cold War, and to Ronald Reagan, who we wish well tonight and who exhorted us to carry on until the twilight struggle against communism was won.

In another time of change and challenge, I had the honor to be the first President to be elected in the post-Cold War era, an era marked by the global economy, the information revolution, unparalleled change and opportunity and in security for the American people.

I came to this hallowed Chamber two years ago on a mission, to restore the American dream for all our people and to make sure that we move into the 21st Century still the strongest force for freedom and democracy in the entire world. I was determined then to tackle the tough problems too long ignored. In this effort I am frank to say that I have made my mistakes, and I have learned again the importance of humility in all human endeavor. But I am also proud to say tonight that our country is stronger than it was two years ago.

Record numbers of Americans are succeeding in the new global economy. We are at peace and we are a force for peace and freedom throughout the world. We have almost 6 million new jobs since I became president, and we have the lowest combined rate of unemployment and inflation in 25 years. Our businesses are more productive, and here we have worked to bring the deficit down, to expand trade, to put more police on our streets, to give our citizens more of the tools they need to get an education and to rebuild their own communities.

But the rising tide is not lifting all boats. While our Nation is enjoying peace and prosperity, too many of our people are still working harder and harder for less and less. While our businesses are restructuring and growing more productive and competitive, too many of our people still cannot be sure of having a job next year or even next month. And far more than our material riches are threatened, things far more precious to us: Our children, our families, our values. Our civil life is suffering in America today. Citizens are working together less and shouting at each other more. The common bounds of community which have been the great strength of our country from its very beginning are badly frayed.

What are we to do about it? More than 60 years ago at the dawn of another new era, President Roosevelt told our Nation new conditions impose new requirements on government and those who conduct government. And from that simple proposition, he shaped a New Deal, which helped to restore our Nation to prosperity and defined the relationship between our people and their government for half a century. That approach worked in its time, but we today, we face a very different time and very different conditions.

We are moving from an industrial age built on gears and sweat, to an information age demanding skills and learning and flexibility. Our government, once the champion of national purpose, is now seen by many as simply a captive of narrow interests, putting more burdens on our citizens rather than equipping them to get ahead. The values that used to hold us altogether seem to be coming apart.

So tonight we must forge a new social compact to meet the challenges of this time. As we enter a new era, we need a new set of understandings, not just with government, but, even more important, with one another, as Americans.

That is what I want to talk with you about tonight. I call it the New Covenant. But it is grounded in a very, very old idea, that all Americans have not just a right, but a solemn responsibility to rise as far as their God-given talents and determination can take them, and to give something back to their communities and their country in return. Opportunity and responsibility, they go hand in hand. We can't have one without the other, and our national community can't hold together without both.

Our New Covenant is a new set of understandings for how we can equip our people to meet the challenges of the new economy, how we can change the way our government works to fit a different time, and, above all, how we can repair the damaged bonds in our society and come together behind our common purpose. We must have dramatic change in our economy, our government, and ourselves.

My fellow Americans, without regard to party, let us rise to the occasion. Let us put aside partisanship and petti-